IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 6, line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 3 presents schematically an embodiment of the monitoring means for in band signaling mode. The transmitter of the control unit (not shown) overlays the trigger signal (T) on top of the biosignal (M), here an ECG. The trigger signal is a dual tone signal preferably of 29.5Hz continuous wave and 22.5Hz on-off keyed data. The sum of both (50) is detected at the input of the biosensor, in the case of an ECG a differential amplifier (51). The Band Pass Filter (52) passes the amplified biosignal plus the trigger signal (53) to the Analog to Digital Converter (54), which is processed by the microcontroller (55). The Band Pass Filters ~~(56)~~ (56A, 56B) select and amplify the separate frequency components of the trigger signal (T), so that at their output, for example the 29.5Hz continuous wave (59) and 22.5Hz on-off keyed data (57) are available. These are then each passed on to a demodulator, which could be comprise a full wave rectifier with a following ~~comparator (58)~~ comparators (58A, 58B). The ~~comparator (58) gives~~ comparators (58A, 58B) give digital outputs to the microcontroller (55), whenever a signal component in this frequency range is detected. By

decoding a data stream coded as a digital word on these signals, control functions can be realized, and the biosensor can be brought to a state as desired by the transmitting device that otherwise has no connection to the sensor. The trigger signal (T) superimposed on the biosignal (M) is either so small that it does not disturb the measurement, or else it may be removed by signal processing. Many applications also do not require a continuous reading of the biosignal, and the control signal, taking only a short duration, may be interpreted as an artifact in the biosignal measuring circuitry, thus introducing no confusion to the system.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 7, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 4 presents schematically an embodiment of the monitoring means for out of band signaling mode. The transmitter of the control unit (not shown) overlays the trigger signal (T) on top of the biosignal (M), here an ECG. The trigger signal is a dual tone signal, preferably of 129.5Hz continuous wave and 122.5Hz on-off keyed data. The sum of both signals (40) is detected at the input of the biosensor, in the case of an ECG a differential amplifier (41). A Band Pass Filter (42) removes the control signal and passes

the amplified biosignal (43) to an Analog to Digital Converter (44), which is processed by a microcontroller (45). Further Band Pass Filters ~~(46)~~(46A, 46B) select and amplify the separate frequency components of the control signal, so that at their output, for example the 129.5Hz continuous wave (49) and 122.5Hz on-off keyed data (47) are available. These are then each passed on to a demodulator, which could be a full wave rectifier with a following ~~comparator (48)~~comparators (48A, 48B). These then give digital outputs to the microcontroller (45), whenever a signal component in this frequency range is detected. The control functions can be realized by decoding a data stream coded as a digital word on these signals. Thus, the biosensor can be brought to a state as desired by the transmitting device that otherwise has no connection to the sensor.